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THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XIX, No. 38 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937 — $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

E. L. Gray Selected As Liberal Candidate

At the Liberal convention held in Edmonton on Monday, Sept. 20th, to select a candidate to contest the forthcoming by-election on Oct. 7th, Liberal leader E. L. Gray received the unanimous support of those present as official Liberal candidate. J. S. Cowper, who had been mentioned as a possibility, withdrew his name from consideration.

Mr. Gray, who had previously accepted nomination from a committee representing all anti-Aberhart parties in Edmonton, is now assured of support from all such quarters

In addition to Jan Lakeman, who is the Communist candidate, there is likelihood of a third taking the field, Miss Margaret Crang, of the Edmonton city council, having announced her intention to run as a Social Credit candidate in the event of no official nominee being chosen by that party.

Protest Meeting To Be Held In Lethbridge

A meeting sponsored by the People's League will take place at Lethbridge, on Saturday evening next, Sept. 25th, to protest against the Aberhart administration.

All sections of the south are responding and will be in attendance at the rally.

Speakers representing political bodies of various shades of opinion, including Alf. Speakman, U.F.A.; E. L. Gray. Liberal leader; D. M. Duggan, M.L.A., and others will be heard. The meeting will be broadcast from 9.30 p.m. on Saturday.

Canadian Building Permits Highest Since '31

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Building permits in the first eight months of 1937 were higher than comparative periods in any year since 1931, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported today. The total of $37,-671,000 was nearly 40 per cent. above $27,026,000 in 1936.

August permits in 58 cities amounted to $4,216,000, a decrease of 28 per cent. from July but an expansion of 14 8 per cent. from August, 1936.

Compared with August last year, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered gains, the highest being 55.7 per cent. in British Columbia, and 19.2 per cent. in Ontario.

Fashion Flashes

---- By JANE DEE

HEARD the Fall Fashion news? If you haven't it's time you did—for how can you plan a smart Fall wardrobe without knowing "what's what" in the Fashion World?

Did you know that there are three new silhouettes for Fall with Paris backing each one? That millinery has gone to great heights? That shoes are sleek as paint? That color plays a very important part in the Fall Fashion picture?

Why not take advantage of the Stylist Service by writing to me? I will be delighted to tell you all about the new trends for Fall, the latest fabrics, trimmings and styles being featured in New York and Paris.

It's an easy way to keep up-to-date and will save you time and effort in planning your clothes for Fall and Winter.

Jane Dee

T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

EATON'S

Special Session Opens Friday, September 24

Impenetrable Veil of Mystery Surrounds Details of New Legislative Action

With the Alberta legislature meeting in special session on Friday next, Sept. 24, political observers have, so far, failed to pierce the mystery surrounding new legislation to be introduced at that time. Predictions have been made that a provincial bank may be established, but prophecies of this nature are merely speculative. They may have been made, perhaps, in view of the threats of Mr. MacLachlan, chairman of the Social Credit board, that measures would be introduced that would make the position of the chartered banks in the province "so miserable" that they may be unable to function at all.

Meanwhile the political pot is boiling steadily all week. Radio station CFCN on Monday announced a series of broadcasts, commencing at 8 p m., for every night of the week. The People's League led off Monday, followed by Harry Ross, of Calgary, on Tuesday. On Wednesday, J W. Hugill, ex attorney-general, gave an address covering his stewardship, to his constituents of Calgary. On Thursday, Joseph T. Shaw will give his usual weekly political talk, and the closing broadcast on Friday evening will be the second address by Harry Ross

Liberty of the Press

[Extracts from a speech by JOHN M. IMRIE, Managing Director Edmonton Journal, to the Rotary club of Edmonton, Alberta].

In Canada, as in all other Anglo-Saxon countries, there is today a so-called "liberty of the press." Except in a few minor respects that liberty is no greater and no less than the liberty of the individual Both were won only after centuries of struggle. In their continuance, as in their acquirement, the two aspects of liberty are closely and inseparably interwoven.

In United States freedom of the press is guaranteed in the constitution which provides that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." In other Anglo Saxon countries the tradition of a free press is rooted so deeply and the need for it is evidenced so clearly as to make it unlikely that any such will submit to its withdrawal unless and until there is a willingness to surrender freedom of speech and civil rights also.

That is all I will say personally at this time about a subject that is causing much discussion in this province. But I would like to quote from others whose standing is such as to give weight to their opinions. These were uttered at different periods of history and of course one must consider conditions at time of utterance as well as measure of applicability to conditions as of today.

Charles James Fox, speaking in the House of Parliament at Westminster, said :

"English freedom does not depend upon the executive department nor upon the administration of justice, nor upon any one particular part, nor even upon forms, so much as it does on the general freedom of speech and of writing........I have never heard of any danger arising to a free state from the freedom of the press or freedom of speech. So far from it, I am perfectly clear that a free state cannot exist without both."

In the same debate Richard Brinsley Sheridan said:

"Give me but the liberty of the press and I will give to the minister a venal House of Peers. I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons. I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office. I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence. I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission and overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed. I will attack the mighty fabric of that mightier engine. I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

"The man who is mobbed for doing something generally deserves it—for doing something else."—C. K. Chesterton.

AIR CHIEF MEETS TRANS-ATLANTIC PILOT



Philip G. Johnson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, Trans-Canada Air Lines, and Captain A. S. Wilcockson, pilot of the Caledonia the big Imperial Airways flying boat which made the first trans-Atlantic survey flight met recently at the Boucherville air base, Montreal, when the Caledonia was making its second visit to Canada. Former President of United Air Lines, and one of the leaders in the development of aviation on the North American continent, Mr. Johnson was keenly interested in the mechanical details of the big flying boat. He went through the Caledonia under the guidance of its Captain.

Wedding Bells

SMEAL—POWELL

Before an altar banked with gladioli, snapdragons and sweet peas, Hillhurst United Church, Calgary, was the scene of a pretty wedding on the afternoon of Monday, September 6, when Alice M., daughter of Mr. A. E. Powell, of Victoria, B C., and the late Mrs. Powell, became the bride of Mr. William Smeal, of Michichi. Rev. G. H. Peacock officiated at the ceremony, and Miss Margaret Chalmers played the wedding music.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mrs Pierce, wore a gown of turquoise net with matching halo, and her bouquet was of white roses and bouvardia. Miss Mollie Pierce was her attendant, and the little flower girl was Miss Irene Marsh, while Mr. Harry Hamilton was the best man.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Miss Mollie Pierce, at which thirty guests were present. After a brief honeymoon, the bride and groom returned to Drumheller, where their home is located on Fourth street east.

MORTON—PEACOCK

A pretty fall wedding took place at the home of Mr and Mrs K. A. Morton, Craigmyle, on Wednesday, September 8, at 2:30 p.m., when Miss Frances Isabelle Peacock became the bride of Mr. Lawrence Milton Morton, second eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Morton.

To the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Miss F. J. Hartley, the bride entered the room on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. The ceremony, which took place under an arch prettily decorated with roses, was performed by the Rev. F. J. Hartley.

The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white taffeta and blue lace, and she wore a halo of flowers in her hair. She carried a bouquet of gladioli, zinnias and fern. The bride was attended by Miss Abigail Morton, sister of the groom, of Rumsey, who chose for the occasion a gown of pink dotted swiss, and carried a bouquet similar to that of the bride's in darker shades The groom was attended by Mr Joe Devaleriola, of Morrin.

Following the ceremony twenty-four sat down to a wedding dinner. Besides the members of the Morton and Peacock families, those present included — Mrs Smith, Rev. and Mrs Hartley, Hanna; Mr and Mrs C. Wilson, and children; Messrs. G. T. Proudfoot, J W Edwards, Wm Millard, George Cowan, and Joe Devaleriola, of Morrin

In the evening a wedding dance was held in the Hand Hills Lake Club House, at which many friends of the bride and groom came to offer their congratulations and extend best wishes.

Lard Shipments Doubled

Shipments of lard from Canada to the United Kingdom in 1936 (258,400 cwts.) were more than double those of 1935, and accounted for 25 per cent. of the total lard imports into the British Isles. In 1935 Canada supplied 15 per cent. of the total imports of lard.

Youthful Unemployed To Be Given Training

Federal Director Announces Plan To Be Effective in Alberta By Next Month

First project to be underaken in Alberta under the Dominion-provincial unemployed youth rehabilitation scheme will be one of forestry training, H. F. Thompson, of Ottawa, federal director for the scheme. announced on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Thompson, who is making a tour of inspection throughout the provinces, said that sixty youths will be accepted and placed in a forestry camp early next month There they will be given practical training, class instruction, as well as proper recreation, until March 31.

Transportation from their home to the camp will be provided, and those who stay at the camp will be given bonuses for clothing and for other expenses.

At the close of the period, the trained youths will be placed in jobs by the government. Mr. Thompson added, that if there were vacancies while the camp was still in progress, there would be no hesitation in filling them.

Agricultural Courses

Local agricultural courses will also be instituted early in October at various centres. Youths will be brought in from farms to these centres, and will be in training for approximately three months.

One outstanding feature pointed out by the Dominion director was that a living allowance, higher than that paid those on single relief, would be granted students in desperate circumstances.

For instance, a farm youth who ordinarily would not be able to leave his home, would be provided for so that he might attend classes in one of the centres chosen.

Maritimes Furthest Ahead

"Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have gone furthest ahead under the plan," stated Mr Thompson, "with B C, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta following in that order. Quebec and Prince Edward Island have made least progress.

"At the moment there are probably 2,000 young people—women, you know, are eligible as well as men — taking vocational training under the plan in Canada," he continued.

"Most of these are engaged in forestry work. When the other courses begin, thousands more will be registered. Whether the scheme will be continued after March 31 will be decided at the next session of Parliament. Then it will depend on the success of the movement."

Those interested in obtaining training under the plan should apply immediately at the local relief office, Mr Thompson stated in conclusion. "The sooner the scheme gets under way, the better."

Mânitoba's Wheat Production

Manitoba's department of agriculture has issued an estimate of wheat production for that province of fifty-three million bushels this year, 1937.

Obituary

John Rosin, Early Hand Hill Resident, Passes Away

The death occurred on Thursday, September 9th, of John Rosin, at Hanna Hospital, an old-time resident of the Hand Hills district, at nearly eighty years of age.

The late Mr. Rosin was born in the village of Hoffnunysthal, in the district of Kerson, in Russia, on March 25, 1858. He was baptised and confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church by Pastor Becker. On the 18th of June, 1877, he was married to Christina Schicks, and after seven years of married life he left the old country with his family and immigrated to South Dakota, where he lived until 1909, when he came to the Hanna district, taking up farming in the Hand Hills. The late Mr. Rossin was pre deceased by his wife in 1924, and since 1930 has made his home in Hanna.

Deceased was stricken ill last February, and since that time his condition had become worse until the time of his passing. The late Mr. Rossin was 79 years, 5 months and 8 days of age at the time of his death.

He leaves to mourn his loss eight children, viz —five daughters, Mrs. Berrett, Mrs. Schladt, Mrs. Imler, Mrs. Griffet and Loisa ; and three sons, William, Frederick and John. Thirty one grandchildren and five great grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. Bietsch, assisted by Rev. J E. Gebhardt from the United Church. Early in life deceased became a christian, and througout his long life was loyal to his church and to the teaching of Christ as understood by him He came to his end like a sheaf of wheat fully ripened and ready for harvest. He has entered into the rest that remaineth unto the people of God.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy during the illness, and upon the death of our father the late Mr. John Rosin.

We also wish to convey our thanks for the many lovely floral tributes.

MR. & MRS. HARRY IMLER.

A New Brunswick Outport

The Customs outport of Clair is located in Madawaska County, New Brunswick It is a village of about 300 population served by the Temiscouata Railway, which runs from Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec, to Connors, New Brunswick, via Edmundston, N.B. Clair is situated twenty miles above the latter town, and about 290 miles above the city of St. John. It is located on the north bank of the St. John river, with the town of Fort Kent, Maine, facing it from the south bank.

A good gravel road connects Clair with Connors and Edmundston, there joining the Trans-Canada Highway. From Clair, passing through Lac Baker, the road joins Quebec Route No. 51, which joins the Trans-Canada Highway at St. Alexandre, Que.

On the completion of the Temiscouata Railway, in 1890, the station received the name of Clair's in honor of Peter Clair, donor of the land for the station buildings. The locality was afterwards referred to as Clair, or as Middle St. Francis till 1905, when it was definitely named Clair in honor of Peter Clair and his son Thomas, who was at the time representing Madawaska County in the New Brunswick Legislature. As a Customs outport it was known as Middle St. Francis till 1905 when the name of Clair was adopted. Upper St. Francis designated what now forms part of the parish of Clair and is known as Caron Brook.

The traffic handled at the outport for the year 1936 7 was as follows: Automobiles entered under 60 day touring permits, 1,704; under traveller's vehicle permits, 15; total number of United States cars, inward 23,666, outward 23,822. Canadian cars outward under touring permit, 499; total number of Canadian cars, inward 23,874, outward 23,708; other vehicles, inward 8,174, outward 8,220; passengers inward 184,-120. outward 183,624.

Canadian National Railways Revenues

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending September 7th, 1937, were $3,739,198, as compared with $3,659,392 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $79,806.

NOTICE

VILLAGE OF DELIA

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that there has been introduced in the Council of the Village of Delia a By-Law of which the following is a short synopsis:—

"For the purpose of restraining domestic animals from running at large within the Village of Delia."

And that a copy of the same may be seen at each of the following places:—

Office of Secretary-Treasurer, Village of Delia
L. Howarth's Pool Hall
Post Office **Queen's Hotel**
Kennedy Drug Store
Delia Times Office
Delia Farmers' Co-operative Store
D. H. Campbell Store
Grant & Co. Ltd. Store
W. B. Dunlop Store
Gibson Motors Office
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Crown Lumber Co. Ltd. Store
P. Nielsen Livery Barn

And further that unless within thirty days from the publication of this notice at least forty proprietary electors of the municipality petition the Council to submit such By-Law to the vote of the proprietary electors of the municipality, the Council will proceed to pass the same.

By Order of the—

COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF DELIA
Delia, Alberta.

Dated 23rd September, 1937.

The Guiding Motive

The principals underlying the operations of Alberta Pool Elevators may be summed up as follows :

1. Co-operative ownership and control of facilities, designed to benefit the man who produces the grain.

2. Efficient operation of these facilities on a basis of service to every farmer who wishes to avail himself of them.

YOUR GRAIN SHOULD GO TO

Alberta Pool Elevators

Hedging and Speculation

Not long ago the United States government became curious to know how much of the trade in futures was speculative and how much was hedging or insurance against price fluctuation. It selected a fairly typical day on the board of trade, and traced to the ultimate principals every sale and purchase made that day, involving an examination of 21,283 accounts. The government learned that approximately nine-tenths of the accounts were of a speculative nature, and approximately one-tenth were hedges.

MORE OF

THE FACTS

ABOUT

Banking in Canada

Will Be Told to You By

Canada's Chartered Banks

In Another 15-Minute Broadcast

TUESDAY Evening, September 28th
8:30 to 8:45

With a daytime broadcast of this address

WEDNESDAY Noon, September 29th
12:00 to 12:15

Over Stations

CFCN	1030	kilocycles
CJCJ	690	kilocycles
CFAC	930	kilocycles
CJOC	950	kilocycles
CJCA	730	kilocycles
CFRN	960	kilocycles

LISTEN IN!



Loyalty Is Needed

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should mean all residents of the prairie provinces, statements appearing in the 1937 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of this continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to, marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee voices its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the following excerpt:

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is imposed—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient escort of the Canadian patrol vessels.

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a very serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even though a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available for salvage operations, to suspend its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results.

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a serious matter for the underwriters."

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance routes of 2s. 6d. per cent. on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable proviso, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices calculated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River", the sole casualty of the 1936 season, which was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats using the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River". The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the latter part of 1936, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well-founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decrepit old hulks are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige by foundering and imperilling the present rate structure.

Despite the favorable nature of the report, the reduction which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudice against the route in Eastern Canada and apathy in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the mouthpieces of financial interests in the east have appeared evidences of prejudice in the form of attacks against the route, founded principally on a material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tenor of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain available for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season futures prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically unfeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behooves the people of the west to demonstrate their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible legitimate manner.

If consumers in the prairie provinces, farmers in the country and business men in the urban centres would make it their business to express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be speedily built up to sizeable capacity. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the greater the speed with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

Will Have Quiet Winter

Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their many public appearances this summer. August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph. In the Christmas holidays, a pantomine, the circus and a fairy play, with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club. Both Princesses will work especially hard at their languages this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and talks French and German with her elder niece.

Notice To Delinquents

Have you this week caused a friend to smile, your wife to sing, a dog to wriggle its tail, or paid your back dues for your hometown newspaper? If you haven't, brother, mend your ways!

More than $2,000,000,000 has been spent by the world-at-large for radios in the past decade.

The honey bee beats its wings 440 times a second in flight.

THE TRINDL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER
Wonderful new invention. Operates from 6-volt battery.
Welds — Solders — Brazes
$4.50 Delivered
R. H. ANDERSON, LINDSAY, ONT.

Had To Have Patience

But Star Trainer Of Performing Fleas Made A Fortune

William Hechter, who died recently at Basle, made a fortune from fleas. He was the star trainer of performing fleas.

Sheer boredom started him on his career. He was 20 at the time, and was crossing the Atlantic to America as an emigrant. He found himself being driven nearly mad by fleas. Then he had a brain-wave. Why not train the fleas instead of killing them? Trained fleas would be a certain draw!

Patience was the secret. He found that fleas, if tied with a hair, would quickly settle down, and in a short time he had them performing seemingly incredible tricks.

Taking his circus ashore in a box under his arm, he soon found a job and, touring America for 40 years, made a fortune.—Pearson's Weekly.

To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us, all you have to do is count the number of times a tree cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

One wonders how much of Canada is really seen by all the tourists who try to cover as much ground in 24 hours as their cars and constitutions will stand.

An order issued by the Ulster Home Office in Ireland forbids cyclists to ride more than two abreast, under penalty of a fine.

The life span of a tortoise is about 100 years.

2221

Proper Lighting Needed

Prevalence Of Defective Eyesight Due To Poor Illumination

The fact that more and more people are now using their eyes indoors at severe visual tasks, and neglect of proper lighting conditions are responsible for the prevalence of defective eyes according to Chas. O. Bick, clinical instructor of the College of Optometry of Canada, writing on "Must we wear specs?" in the current issue of "Health", organ of the Health League of Canada.

Glasses alone can never bring relief when eyes are abused by prolonged use under the harmful lighting conditions which exist in most offices and homes, writes Mr. Bick.

Most levels of illumination have far reaching effects on almost all bodily functions, he claims. "At present only a beginning has been made in the effects of illumination on the home seeing-machine."

Employers of labour should see to it that factory workers and office workers are given an opportunity of working under better visual conditions, the writer claims. "We expect them to do their work efficiently and they should be given the means to do that work efficiently." Elimination of useless waste of energy on their part will result in increased productive work for employers.

Habitual Criminal

Spinal Fluid Is Said To Reveal This Tendency

Two Chicago doctors said that nine years' research led them to believe they could determine whether a criminal was a "confirmed repeater" by examining the "curve type" cells of his spinal fluid extracts. The doctors, S. W. Brownstein, of the Board of Health, and M. H. Levy, of the Cook county jail staff, said microscopic examination of spinal extracts of criminals disclosed a ratio between the men's tendencies to re-enter a life of crime and an abnormal cell count. Nine prisoners who had proved themselves habitual criminals were used in experiments.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

BALANCED MENUS CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the term "balanced menus" because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that keeps the body in health and supplies the necessary food for growth.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet these requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to supply the body with heat and energy. Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repairing old broken down tissues. This is supplied by protein foods in the diet. Some of the more common protein foods are egg white, milk, peas, beans, fish, meat and cheese.

Mineral matter, water and vitamins are needed to regulate our bodies and to keep them running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correspond to the spark of the engine. These three food stuffs are found in a number of foods but are particularly abundant in milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

All of these foodstuffs are found in the following menu: Liver Casserole, baked potatoes, creamed carrots, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

LIVER CASSEROLE

2 onions
2 apples
1½ pounds calf liver
2 medium potatoes
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoon sage

Cut onions up fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add one layer of each, onions, potatoes, and apples. Add salt, pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Have a layer of potatoes on top. Add one cup stock or boiling water. Bake 1 to 1½ hours.

APPLE CRUMB PUDDING

8 to 10 apples
¼ cup sugar
Cinnamon
¼ cup butter
¾ cup brown sugar
⅓ cup flour

Peel the apples and cut into thin slices. Pile in a buttered baking dish and continue until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar (white or brown) and cinnamon. Prepare the crumbs for the top by creaming together the butter, brown sugar, and flour. When this mixture is worked together so that it resembles fine bread crumbs pat it on top of the apples. Bake about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Cabin In Ship Funnel

As he was about to start for South America in the new ship Delius, Captain Bambra of London invited some of his friends to have tea with him in the funnel, much to their surprise. Motor-driven, the boat needs no funnel, but one was built for the sake of appearance. As it was of no use for the customary purpose, the builders turned it into a disguised cabin. There is also room in it for the wireless operator's station.

Dentist: "There's no need to make all that fuss, sir. Why, I haven't touched your tooth yet."
Patient: "No, but you're standing on my corn."



ARTICLE No. 11

Prevention Of Cancer No. 3

Medical Education

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario did a fine job for the medical profession and public by his enterprise in setting up the first Royal Commission on Cancer instituted in any country, and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unless he is ambitious enough to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, will afford an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association to offer access to clinical instruction in hospitals and special cancer institutes.

The Cancer Committee, originally instituted by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer. In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this devastating malady, a new sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of the medical profession. The result of this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed, money for medical education, for the education of the public, for investigation and research and for the uncovering of the frauds of quack cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, none of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruellest diseases which affects mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Definitely Under Par

Harvard Scientist Has Discovered Sun Is Anaemic

The sun is only seventenths as bright as it should be among stars of its type, it was disclosed by research at Harvard University.

In the same study, made by Dr. William A. Calder, it was reported that the moon is slightly brighter than astronomers hitherto have believed.

Harvard observers, commenting on the discovery, resulting from a new determination of the radiations emitting from the sun and moon, said that it gave scientists their first indications that the sun definiely was "under par."

Explanation Is Simple

Reason Why Driver Going Straight Ahead Has Most Accidents

It seems a riddle that most accidents occur when the driver is going straight ahead. It isn't a riddle at all. Can you solve it? Here's a clue: That's the only time when the driver can really "step on the gas." Last year, in 628 accidents in which people were killed, 521 cars were "going straight," and so were 8,092 of the cars involved in 10,438 non-fatal accidents. Highway deaths can be eliminated if drivers will mix brains, as well as air, with ther gasoline.

Quite Blameless

A Vermont village pastor, who had a weakness for trout, preached against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you, parson that those trout were caught on Sunday."

The minister gazed appreciatively at the speckled beauties, and said, "The trout aren't to blame for that."

Interesting Exhibits

The Science Museum of London, England, preserves the story of agricultural engineering evolution from the earliest days. It contains early examples of the most primitive tillage implements and many other implements of historical value, including specimens of the original reaping machines invented by Dr. Bell in 1826.

Asia's non-Christian Confucianist-Taoist sect had 350,600,000 believers, the largest religious following in the world.

Proves Invention A Success

Miami Man Drives Car 9,000 Miles On Compressed Air

Successful operation of a six-cylinder automobile motor whose only fuel is compressed air, points to the time when motor cars may travel for years without gasoline, oil or water, according to the inventor, Obid M. Smith, of Miami, Florida, who already has driven a car thus equipped 9,000 miles through 11 states without a stop at a filling station.

In a recent exhibition of his invention, Mr. Smith, who says he literally grew up with engines, opened the throttle and eased less than five pounds of air into the new motor, which, after a slight prodding of the flywheel, "caught" and moved along at an even rhythm. The exhaust could be seen emitting a light vapor.

Practically no vibration was noticeable on the engine block and it was possible to place a hand on the motor after it had been running for 15 minutes. Then it was no warmer than the sun might heat it. Its only fuel being compressed air the motor needs no wires, no gears or ignition, and no water cooling system. There is a small device for keeping the air at an even temperature, one of the secrets of the invention.

The construction is simple itself and the cost is said to be many times less than that of the cheapest motor of to-day. The motor is four inches wide and 29 inches long. The pistons have a 2½-inch diameter and 3½-inch stroke. The six cylinder engine tunes up to 5,000 revolutions a minute and develops 62½ horsepower.

Mr. Smith has experimented with air pressure for 25 years. He was 15 years in perfecting the present motor. Before going to Miami he operated a garage in Chicago for several years. In 1929 he drove an automobile with a converted gasoline motor using compressed air on a 9,000-mile tour of the United States and climbed Pike's Peak as easily as if it were level, he declared.

Mr. Smith's plan is to install a 150-pound pressure tank in the rear of the car similar to the present gasoline tank. This may be filled in the beginning at any filling station with the air used for inflating tires. The crank case is filed with oil to lubricate the moving parts, but, as there is no heat, oil never has to be changed. So stops at filling stations will be rare as the moving cars will renew air in the tank by four compressors, operated on the rear brake-drums. By means of a device on the motor 85 per cent. of the air used in the motor is returned to be used over again. So there is little chance of running out of air, the inventor maintains.

Mr. Smith stoutly denies that this could be called perpetual motion. The car would not be running on its engine's power all the time, any more than any automobile does, he said. Engineers estimate that 40 per cent. of the time a car is moving it is running on momentum. But he admits that his motor comes about as close to perpetual motion as he ever expects to see.

Adopted By All Cooks

Hole In Doughnut Was Idea Of Late Captain Gregory

The late Captain Hanson Gregory of Camden has been credited with the invention which has made the doughnut famous, according to a resolution taken at a baker's convention in New York. The citation declares that Captain Gregory, who died fourteen years ago, "not only discovered the hole in the first place, but invented the proper process for enclosing the hole in the doughnut."

Captain Gregory went to sea as a cabin boy, became "cook and hand," then second mate at nineteen, mate at twenty-one and a master mariner at twenty-five, sailing in all rigs and sizes from a lime coaster to a full-rigged ship.

It was while he was a sea cook that he "invented" the hole in the doughnut. Ancient mariners and old settlers recall the time, down to the Civil War and later, when a doughnut was just a square chunk of dough fried in fat. For the most part doughnuts were soggy, greasy and almost indigestible. Naturally sea-going folk called them "sinkers".

Gregory was a cook with progressive ideas, and when sarcastic remarks were made about his doughnuts he devised improvements. First, instead of cutting the dough into square pieces, he cut it into discs with a cake cutter. Then he put in more "shortening" and puffed the mass up with baking powder or yeast "rising". He waited until his fat was sizzling hot before he began frying—but even then his doughnuts seemed a bit too heavy.

Thinking it over, a bright idea struck Cook Gregory:

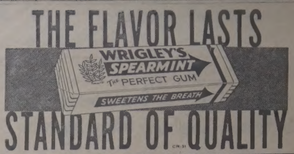
"Why so much dough in one lump?"

He got a tinsmith to make an implement that cut the dough into rings, leaving the famous hole in the middle.

"Life preservers," the sailors called them. That process vastly improved the doughnut, and soon cooks everywhere had adopted it.

Buses running regularly in Chengtu, China, date from the Ming Dynasty, but with modern motors.

China's population totals more than 480,000,000.



Great Bear Lake Mine

Important Pitchblende Find Located At Considerable Depth

What is characterized by President A. LaBine, of Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, as "the most important pitchblende discovery underground since the commencement of operations on the property" is reported from the Great Bear Lake Mine of the silver-radium producer by Mine Manager E. J. Walli.

"Crosscutting from the No. 2 vein at the 590 horizon with the objective of reaching No. 1, the discovery vein, which has hitherto been completely unknown below the surface, what appears to be the downward projection of No. 1 vein to that depth has been reached," Mr. LaBine states. "Drifting has now continued for 70 feet and has yielded the most important pitchblende orebody found to date on the property. At last reports, the face was still in ore."

When Gilbert LaBine made his original discovery on what is to-day LaBine Point and the site of one of the greatest potential radium producers in history, what he found were the surface out-croppings of No. 7 vein. In earlier work with hand steel, a surface pit was opened for a distance of 20 feet and about 10 tons of ore was broken out of the vein. The surface samples were scientific rarities, much sought by museums throughout the world. Geologists who visited the property in the sub-Arctic at various times continued to offer the opinion that No. 1 vein was the principal vein. But development work was first begun on No. 2 vein which showed consistently rich pitchblende and silver as well as copper. This development and the actual operations continued on No. 2 vein to a depth of 590 feet.

Sees End Of Drouth

Professor Predicts Bountiful Harvests For Next Year

Cycle of dry years which has ruined grain lands on the southern Canadian prairies has ended and bountiful crops likely will be harvested next year, it was forecast by Dr. Frederick James Alway, famous Ontario-born agronomist at Edmonton, in an interview.

Dry years occur in definitely traceable cycles, he said, and "the one which this year has caused such dreadful ravages throughout the grain belts of Canada and the United States is ending now, probably is already finished.

"I am prepared to state without hesitation that it is likely to be one of the wettest, most productive crop years in decades, and it is a pleasure to be able to make such a forecast with sincerity after witnessing what I have seen in Saskatchewan this summer," asserted Dr. Alway, professor of soil chemistry and chief of the division of soils at the University of Minnesota since 1913.

Once a year Buddhist worshippers fill a Tokyo temple, pray and offer incense in gratitude to the spirits of silkworms and cotton plants for their "sacrifice" in giving silk and cotton to mankind.

Lots of people wouldn't be driving cars on the highways if they had to pass mental tests, too.

How The Language Grows

The Word Telegraph Was First Used In 1792

The word "televisor" was coined by J. L. Baird in 1925 to describe apparatus for television and was registered by him as a trade mark. On account, however, of the general adoption of the word in the United States and elsewhere to denote any kind of television apparatus, Baird Television, Ltd., has decided to abandon its registration as a trade mark, so that in future there will be no restriction upon the use of the word in connection with television. "Televisor" may thus be used in future as freely as "telegraph" and "telephone".

The word telegraph was first applied by Chappe in France, in 1792, to his invention of the semaphore system of transmitting messages to a distance; and the word telephone was used by Sudre in 1828 for a system of signaling by musical sounds. It was employed in 1844 to describe a powerful wind instrument to convey signals at sea during foggy weather.

Philipp Reis, in 1861, called his ingenious instrument a telephone, so that he may be regarded as the inventor of the name of the modern instrument. Alexander Graham Bell adopted the word in 1876 for his "Electrical Speaking Telephone."—Nature.

Island That Grows

Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Dunapentele sold a little island of three acres to the church community of Dunavecse for a small sum.

Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island grew steadily bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have, literally, materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island. —London Observer.

Perfect Gasoline Tank

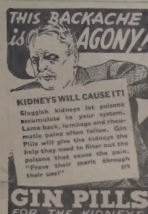
British Invent Tank For Aeroplanes That Will Avoid Danger Of Fire

Gasoline fires after aeroplane crashes may soon be a thing of the past. The Air Ministry has perfected a gasoline tank which is crash, leak and fireproof. Following success of 13 years of experiment, the safety tanks will be placed in both war 'planes and civilian 'planes. In trials the tanks were fired at with incendiary machine-gun bullets. There was no resulting fire. A tank was dropped on concrete when a 'plane was deliberately crashed at 50 miles an hour. The tank merely bounced, and not a drop of gasoline was spilled.

Greater London's luxury trades including millinery, jewelry and clothing now find employment for 58,000 persons.



Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg



Age Of The Earth

Chemists Now Believe Earth Is Much Younger Than Scientists Believed

Chemists with new methods of measuring the age of the earth, especially by the potassium which is a life essential in human blood, reported to the American Chemical Society that the earth is younger than science has believed by 1,000,000,000 years.

They reported that in pre-Cambian times, about 800,000,000 years ago, potassium then stored in rocks in far larger amounts than to-day, and giving off heat and radio-active rays, possibly accounted for one of the great mysteries of science, the origin of the profusion of prehistoric animals and plants that before man's arrival gave the world the appearance of an abode of hobgoblins.

The potassium discovery was explained by Dr. E. Keith Brewer, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington. Potassium is a metal, poisonous in quantity, essential in tiny amounts.

It was recently discovered that a small fraction of potassium is radio-active, gives off the same rays as radium.

Dr. Brewer undertook to use this radio-active stuff to measure the age of the earth, in the same way as uranium, the "parent" of radium, has been used. The method is based on the fact that radium in the uranium decays into lead, at a uniform rate. The amount of uranium lead present to-day shows how long a rock has been in existence. Uranium gave the earth ages running up to 3,000,000,000 years.

As radio-active potassium decays, it turns into calcium. The calcium then becomes a "time-clock" and this is what Dr. Brewer measured.

To-day about two per cent. of the earth's crust is made of potassium. It is spread everywhere, and all plants and animals contain a little.

Still another study supporting the probability of a large extra "charge" of the life rays was reported in a study of actino-uranium reported by Dr. Aristid von Grosse, of Chicago. He showed that in addition to the extra potassium, there was also about the same time considerably more actino-uranium in the earth's rocks.

This substance gives off the same kind of rays and the same slight heat as the radio-active potassium.

To Eliminate Speculation

New Regulations To Apply To All Industry In Alberta

Designed to eliminate speculation in the oil and petroleum industry in Alberta, an order-in-council providing new regulations for taking out leases has been passed, it was announced at Edmonton by officials of the provincial department of lands and mines.

New regulations provide that a minimum of 10,000 and a maximum of 50,000 acres will be available to each applicant who must pay five cents an acre to prospect.

Within 45 days the applicant must carry out geological experiments and submit a preliminary report to the government. Another 45 days is allowed for completion of the survey.

If the applicant can show the time has not been sufficient, he may be granted another three months, at the end of which time all documentary evidence must be filed with the government.

Discard Trolley Cars

London To Use Buses Built On Streamlined Patterns

Heavy trolley cars will rumble through the streets of west London no more.

They are to be replaced by a fleet of 70-set trolley-buses, built on streamline patterns, after the last car jangled for the last time into Hammersmith carbarns, recently.

Replacement of trolley-cars by trolley-buses will represent the largest conversion of tram to bus lines undertaken by the city at one time and will mark the final disappearance of street cars from west London.

The routes affected total 25 miles.

A French airman, Eugene Gilbert, was the first pilot to use a machine gun during the World War. He strapped a Hotchkiss gun to the centre section of a Morane plane, and succeeded in shooting down an L. V. G. two-seater.

Women have more orderly minds. What man can remember that Sue is a second cousin of Bill's first wife's uncle?

No Blame Attached

But Motorist Will Always Remember He Killed A Man

In the records of the courts and insurance companies, it was pretty much the same old story. While driving home early one evening, I rounded a familiar curve and faced a pair of glaring headlights. On the right of the road, a millworker was on his way to work on the night shift. He became confused and jumped the wrong way. The impact threw me a little forward in my seat. The millworker's body slid flat on the pavement for perhaps 50 feet, rolled over, jerked, and lay still. The dinner pail he had carried under his arm rattled along the pavement for another 20 feet, then all was quiet. When we got to him, we saw there would be no hurry about taking him to the hospital. He was dead.

During the long court ordeal afterward, it was established beyond all doubt that the accident was unavoidable. I am a free man; free to lie in bed on Sunday morning, stretching and yawning; free to eat when I am hungry and drink deep when I am thirsty; free to feel the wind and sun on my face; to know the four seasons, to love.

But I cannot forget that because of me a man will never see the white sparks from molten steel again, or smell the hot metal in the molds or feel the satisfying tug of his muscles against a heavy crane, or peer out of a factory window into a moonlit night, or open his dinner pail with the keen appetite of a laboring man. Because of me a mother will never again hear a familiar footfall when work is done, and she will have things to explain to her babies that will break her heart.

I know all this is not my fault—a court of law has told me so—but I cannot stop thinking how different things would have been if I had started just half a minute sooner or later, or if I had been going just a little slower or faster, or if, in that split second, my skill had been just a little greater or my brakes a little better, or if I had thought in advance of all the possible circumstances that might have been waiting for me around that curve. It has been two years since it happened, yet those thoughts go round and round in my mind continually. Nothing can make me forget that I am still walking this earth, and that because of me another man is not. I cannot forget that a combination of factors—factors that could so easily have been just a little different—happened to work out with lethal precision, and I killed a man.—From Scribner's Magazine.

No. 10 Downing Street

Home Of Britain's Prime Minister To Undergo Renovations

No. 10, Downing-street, is being modernized, although the exterior of the garden front is being put back by a century.

Parliament has voted £15,000 towards the cost of the alterations. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Chamberlain, and Sir Philip Sassoon, the First Commissioner of Works, are taking a personal interest in the renovations. Their expert artistic knowledge, notably of period furnishing and decoration, is of great value.

The principal changes will enable greater use to be made of the upper floors of the building. Instead, for example, of the bedrooms being on the first floor, they are being moved to the second, and another main staircase is to be inserted, running from the first to the second floor. The existing main staircase, which ends at the first floor, is being retained in its present form in view of its intrinsic beauty.

The electrical installations are being considerably extended, and a large number of new power light points will contribute to the easier running of the Prime Minister's home.

When completed, the work will make No. 10 one of the most comfortable homes in England as well as one of the most efficient in its administrative offices. For generations it has been neither.

Downing street itself is named after Sir George Downing. He acquired the lease of Hampden House, the predecessor of No. 10, in 1663, but did not actually come into possession until 1682. It is doubtful whether Downing himself ever lived in this house, as he died in 1684, while the building was in progress.

In 1690 the house passed into the possession of Lord Overkirk, a Dutchman and Master of the Horse to King William III. On Overkirk's death, in 1720, possesion was resumed by the Crown, and the house was appointed for the residence of Count Bothmar, a friend of George I.

Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury, came into residence in 1732, and since that date the house has remained the residence of a Minister of the Crown.—London Observer.

A Strenuous Career

During his bike-racing career, Bobby Walthour was pronounced "fatally injured" six times and was pronounced dead twice. He broke six fingers, one thumb; broke his collarbone forty-six times; broke ribs thirty-two times. He had 100 body scars following bruises, and sixty stitch scars on his face.

The mud skipper fish can remain exposed for long periods, so long as its tail is kept in water. 2221

Treat War Wounds

X-Ray Guns To Prevent Death From Gangrene

When the next war rolls around medical scientists will carry powerful X-ray guns almost to the battlefield, a group of Omaha, Neb., physicians said, to prevent death from gas gangrene.

Speaking before the International Congress of Radiology, which includes experts of 30 nations, they declared progress of this disease, which has taken heavily of life in every previous war, can be stopped quickly and effectively with X-ray radiation. Previously it was one of the major problems of army surgeons of all nations since it was frequently a complication of wounds otherwise not serious. Progressive amputation of arms and legs was the only way of stopping it.

Dr. James F. Kelly, Dr. B. Carr Russum, Dr. D. Arnold Powell and Dr. F. E. Colien of Creighton University, reported they had assembled from physicians throughout the United States reports on 123 cases of gas gangrene treated with X-rays in peacetime. Of these only 10 died—four of whom had the disease in the trunk of the body and the others were insufficiently treated or not treated in time.

These reports have made them "absolutely opposed" to amputation in treating the disease, they declared, and "in fact if there is no amputation and X-ray treatment is given there is better chance to recover than if there is an amputation."

With the development of simpler and light X-ray units which might be carried into even field hospitals surgeons working immediately behind the lines can save many lives, thus reversing the efforts of men on the firing line a few miles ahead.

E. C. Charlton and F. S. Cooper, research scientists of the General Electric research laboratories, added in another report that X-ray units of compact size capable of producing high-voltage rays are now being developed. Such units can be set up in small buildings, such as a field hospital, for such emergency treatment as would be necessary in time of war.

Flying Scientists

To Make 8,000-Mile Flight From California To New Guinea

An 8,000-mile flight from California to New Guinea will be made by a party of American scientists within the next two or three months.

The scientists, who are working for the important American Museum of Natural History, plan to spend a year in New Guinea exploring and collecting specimens in country not yet penetrated by white men.

The special Navy-type flying-boat which will make the long ocean flight, and will also be used in New Guinea, is now being built at San Diego, California.

As soon as the boat is completed, the scientists and flying staff will set out for Guam, a United States island south-east of Asia, where they will turn south and fly direct to New Guinea. It will be the first time this flight has been made.

Much of the exploration and all the collecting will be done on foot, but the flying-boat will be used as an advanced scout, finding suitable routes through the jungle for the walking parties to follow.

Food and other supplies will be dropped to the ground parties by parachute. Over areas which cannot be reached on the ground, the 'plane will do extensive photographic mapping.

A Grand Slam

His partner at bridge was furious with him. She was disgusted at the way he was playing his hands.

The poor chap, however, wasn't totally at fault. His playing was none too brilliant, but at the same time he hadn't been dealt a good hand all evening. Finally, disgusted with the cards he was holding, he exclaimed: "I've a good notion to throw these cards out of the window."

His partner glowered.

"And when you do," she said, "hold on to them."

The phrase "tickled to death" originated in a Chinese torture, when victims had the soles of their feet tickled until they died in an agony of laughter.

The steel industry in the United States alone spends more than $9,000,000 a year on research.



To Check Mine Blasts

Chemical To End Mine Explosions Is Future Possibility

A "negative catalyst," a chemical to end mine explosions by poisoning the explosion before it can start was seen at the American Chemical Society as a future possibility.

Two of these explosion poisoners are known, it was explained by Bernard Lewis of the U.S. bureau of mines at Pittsburgh, but they cannot be used because they would also poison men. The pair are a form of iodine known as an organic iodide, and a bromide, which is unlike the well-known medicine.

"Whether mine and other explosions can be effectively inhibited," said Dr. Lewis, "by some such means as the addition of small amounts of substances acting as negative catalysts remains to be answered in the future."

The most popular "negative catalyst" is the lead in gasoline. It slows down the explosion so the engine will not knock.

A mine explosion comes when methane or fire-damp forms formaldehydes and peroxides, which join with other particles to form a highly explosive chain of particles.

Sometimes one of these particles may result in formation of 1,000,000 explosive chains during a fraction of a second. That is where the "poison," or negative catalyst, comes in. Experiments at Pittsburg have shown that a small amount of an inhibiting chemical in the mine air will choke the first of these particles, so that it expires without giving off its million-legged spawn.

Will Follow The Sun

Portable Classrooms In London's New School Construction Scheme

Classrooms which will "follow the sun" are the sum of the London county council's new school construction scheme to be started next year.

The buildings will be of light and adaptable construction, with sliding walls, sun-roofs and portable classrooms.

Foot-baths, showers, toothbrush brigades and rest periods on portable beds will be part of the daily program.

Cooks With Sun's Rays

Using twenty panel mirrors, a California genius has devised a sun-cooker which is not only capable of cooking meats and vegetables with the sun's rays, but can generate a temperature as high as 1,000 degrees, hot enough to melt several metals.

Slim: "Has your radio got remote control?"

Jim: "Yeah, I still owe a few payments to the finance company."

Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by water.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION COLLIE DOG



Lochinvar, (Irela of Glamis) America's champion collie dog, wants to get in the billiard game which his mistress, Miss Cherry Osborne of Long Island, New York, played at the Banff Springs Hotel recently. Lochinvar, himself worth $5,000, is able to earn the meagre salary of $50 per day as a movie star in Hollywood.

Operates In New Way

Los Angeles Restaurant Run In Spirit Of Golden Rule

Los Angeles has a restaurant, Clifton's, which is operated in the spirit of the Golden Rule. I have a copy of its house organ, says J. C. K., in Marketing, an occasional publication, and a reading of it was really thrilling. For example, in a period of 90 days it served 10,000 free meals to those unable to pay for a meal. "If hungry and without funds"—so Clifton's says—"Clifton's will try to provide a meal to those deserving." It will extend credit to those temporarily short of funds. It will visit the sick. It has a service for the lonesome. It has an "exchange" service — lists any service, need or commodity which a patron wishes to exchange. It has a free library service. It operates a free sight-seeing bus every Sunday. It serves limeade free. It has a get-together club. These are but a partial list of the "golden rule" features of Clifton's. It serves 16,000 meals daily, making a profit of 1 cent on each meal—which cent is visibly added to the check. If a customer objects to this charge, it is cancelled.

To Encourage Capital

Large Portion Of British Columbia Still Undeveloped

Premier T. D. Pattullo told a convention of Canadian and United States mining men British Columbia wanted to encourage capital investment because a "great portion of its area was literally unprospected."

The premier was addressing a luncheon meeting of the joint convention opened by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He said Fort St. James was located at the geographical centre of the province, but that almost the entire area north of that point was undeveloped.

Mr. Pattullo mentioned briefly the cordial relations between Canada and the United States. He warned his listeners that "we may think ourselves safe from attack but don't forget there can never be a major world conflict without this continent being drawn into it."

He referred briefly to the proposed annexation of the Yukon Territory by British Columbia, commenting: "and we may go farther than that before we get through."

A Keen Needlewoman

Queen Mary Is Devoting Much Time To Her Hobby

Queen Mary has always been a keen needlewoman, but recently she has had more time to devote to her hobby and has been doing some very ambitious work. She has finished a set of chair seats in petit-point, all copied from a piece of valuable old French embroidery which she found in an antique shop. The chairs themselves have a royal history, for they belonged to Princess Amelia, George III.'s daughter, and had been lying for some years in a Windsor lumber-room.

Had To Buy His Own

It was only 16 cents worth of gum that a Manchester, England, doctor ordered for a patient suffering from a mouth injury, but he had to pay for it himself. The patient was in the hospital under an insurance arrangement and the company took the view that gum was a sweet, not a drug.

Film Director: "The lion will pursue you for a hundred yards—no farther. You understand?"

Actor: "I understand—but does the lion?"

Foresees Big Airliners

Will Accommodate 150 Passengers States Designer Of Fying Boats

A trans-Atlantic airliner capable of accommodating 150 passengers will be built "before long" in the opinion of Oswald Short, designer of Imperial Airways' flying boats.

The liners would weigh 150 tons and have motors which would develop 6,000 horsepower. Caledonia and Cambria, the Atlantic trail blazers, weigh 19 tons and have accommodation for 30 passengers.

Short declared there would be no technical difficulties in constructing such large ships, but engines of sufficient power would take time to develop. The latest commercial airmotor built at present develops only 1,500 horsepower.

The Short plant at Rochester, Kent, has already turned out 22 of the Imperial Airways' order for 28 ships by the end of this year.

Short began as a balloon enthusiast but after Orville Wright's successful flight started building aeroplanes. In 1926 he scrapped wood construction as obsolete and built the world's first all-metal flying boat.

Good Roads For Alberta

Province To Have 700 Miles Of Hard Surface Highways By End Of 1938

Alberta government expects to have 700 miles of hard surfaced roads in the province by the end of 1938, according to present plans, Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, announced.

All but a few miles of the main highway from the international border to Edmonton would be hard surfaced by the end of 1938 construction season, he said.

"Blottering" of roads is proceeding at the rate of 10 to 12 miles a week and it is expected 150 miles will be completed this year, the minister stated. About 150 miles were processed last year.

Previously hard surfacing had cost from $10,000 to $12,000 a mile, he asserted, but the government now was hard surfacing at a cost of not more than $2,500 a mile. The new type of hard surfacing was similar to work now being done in the United States, he added.

Unusual College Founded

Illinois Doctor Starts School For People Over Seventy

A group of men and women in Elgin, Illinois, all over 70, started back to school—a unique college founded by a 78-year-old doctor to "make the last years of their lives happier.'

Dr. Charles E. Sharp, the founder, said enrollment would be about 50, with ages ranging to 85.

Literature, current events, history and handicraft will be discussed. Several retired teachers have volunteered to serve on the faculty. Dr. Sharp said his only object in establishing the school was to give old people a new interest in life and "keep their minds off their age."

A Quick Convert

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and later leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a coat, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences."

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were:

"Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"

Little Helps For This Week

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which He will show to you to-day. Exodus 14:13.

The folded hands seem idle,
But if folded at His word
It is a holy service,
In obedience to the Lord.

It is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention that advance us in our christian course. On the contrary it is the yielding of our wills without restriction and without any choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path where the Lord leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, and to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Godliness is the devotion of the soul to the Master, as to a living person whose will is to be its law, whose love is to be its life. It is the habit of living before the face of God, and not simply the doing of certain things.

For Public Weal

Plan To Make Medical Services Available To All Classes Of People

Challenge to the medical profession in Alberta to take the lead in formulating some plan whereby medical services would be made available to all classes of people and at a cost within their means, was made at Edmonton by Dr. T. H. Leggett of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Medical Association.

The science of medicine has advanced so rapidly, while medical economics has been almost standing still, that a serious disequilibrium has been created," Dr. Leggett asserted at a luncheon meeting of the annual convention of the Alberta branch of the association, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

One of the leading tasks facing the medical profession in Canada was correction of this unbalance, Dr. Leggett emphasized.

A Japanese Pastime

Listening To Songs Of Insects Was Considered Soothing

The traditional Japanese pastime of listening to the songs of insects is threatened with extinction. Films, radio, jazz, cafes and sports provide the entertainment of modern Japan. For years regarded as a soothing comfort, the song of night-singing insects, captive in delicate bamboo cages, are appreciated by comparatively few. One known dealer still handles many bell insects, and during the spring and summer months as many as 100,000 are sold.

A New Household Gadget

A manufacturer of household appliances has marketed a reel attachment which, while clamped firmly to the ironing board, reels the electric cord in and out as the iron is moved backward and forward. The reel comes complete with six feet of cord to plug into the electric outlet and an extra length of cord which attaches to the iron.

Almost every Japanese of moderate means owns three or four times as many pictures as he has room for on the walls of his home. They switch 'em around according to the seasons.

Great Britain's longest electric railway has just been opened between Waterloo and Portsmouth, in England, the non-stop trains covering the 74 miles in 91 minutes.

Like trees, human teeth show their growth by rings.



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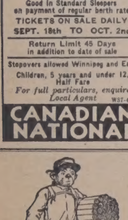
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CANADIAN NATIONAL



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OF CANADA

Rev. J. T. Gordon, B.A.
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
Mecheche	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m.

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Tuesday, September 21, 1937.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1 10
No. 2 Northern	1 06½
No. 3 Northern	.97½
No. 4	92
No. 5	87
No. 6	.73
Feed	64
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	1 00
2 c.w.	.97½
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.41
3 c.w.	.38½
Ex. 1 feed	.38½
1 feed	.35½
2 feed	.33
Barley—	
No. 3	42½
No. 4	.40½
No. 5	.39½
No. 6	.38½
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.70
3 c.w.	.66½
4 c.w.	.63½
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.51
2 c.w.	1.47
3 c.w.	1.29
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.82¾
Vancouver	1.25¾

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The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937

EDMONTON BY-ELECTION

A curious state of affairs has arisen over the acceptance by E. L. Gray, Liberal leader, of the nomination tendered him by a joint meeting of all parties in Edmonton, to contest the by-election in that city.

The fact that Mr. Gray had previously refused the Liberal nomination for the seat is now brought against him on the grounds that he did not desire such because of embarrassing restrictions within the party, but rather was "angling for a nomination from the parties who represent the chartered banks and the financial institutions of Canada." This is sheer calumny; the Liberal leader declined the nomination in the first place by reason of a wish to stand for a rural constituency and further, that the contest in the city could be fought successfully by a Liberal candidate not possessed of the prestige of party leader. It would seem, however, that unanimity on the choice of a local candidate was far from perfect, and the call was again sent out to Mr. Gray. For the Liberal politicians in Edmonton to accuse him in such bitter terms is the full measure of their chagrin with a leader who has declared (to the satisfaction of the ordinary voter) that he will not, in the present crisis in the affairs of Alberta, be bound within narrow party limits. Those who know something of what has been going on in the capital city among some true blue Liberal circles can afford to smile at this.

It was on this clear understanding that E. L. Gray was elected leader of the Provincial Liberal party, receiving unanimous endorsation from the convention held in Calgary last June. The struggle in Alberta today is between the Aberhart government and those who are opposed to its policies, and if the old Liberal politicians prefer to advocate a platform of aloofness from other bodies willing to join hands to help defeat a common enemy, they will find they are sadly mistaken in the idea that Mr. Gray's action will split the Liberal party in "the province generally, wide open." They need to be reminded that it is the rural constituencies which elect Alberta's government, and that many Liberals therein are very far from antagonistic to the view of their leader, that unity must prevail, and are considerably more antagonistic toward the party man who would work for his own advantage only.

Local and District

Herb Dickieson, of Gibson Motors, was a week-end visitor to Calgary.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cousens, of Vancouver, are visiting friends and acquaintances in Delia.

• • •

J. Lynn, of Hanna, has taken over the position vacated by Chas. Legg at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Delia.

• • •

A Chevrolet Light Delivery Truck was purchased by Alex. Fletcher last week from the local agent, W. D. Fitzsimmons.

• • •

Birkheim—Born, at Drumheller hospital, on Wednesday, September 15, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. John Birkheim, of Delia, a son.

• • •

Ken. McLean, of the Bank of Commerce staff, Drumheller, has been transferred to Berwyn, in the northern part of Alberta.

• • •

Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Hinsdale, Illinois, arrived recently on a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Fulton.

• • •

We understand that Mr. Charles Christian, chartered accountant at Drumheller, has resigned as liquidator of the Sentinel Hill Telephone Company.

• • •

Sam Wylie, old-timer of the Majestic district, was visiting here last week. Mr. Wylie left by bus at the week-end for his home in Vancouver

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Legg and family left Delia on Monday for Edmonton to join the C.N.R trans-continental train for the east, on their way to Mr. Legg's old home in England, where in future they will reside.

• • •

The Vancouver "Daily Province," of Sept. 16, carries an announcement of the wedding of Donald John McBeath, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McBeath, to Miss Nettie Johnston, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs R. Johnston.

• • •

Miss Bertha Rieger left on Monday, Sept. 13, for Edmonton, where she will attend the University, thru winning a three years' provincial scholarship. Before leaving Miss Rieger was honored at the home of Mrs F. Chase on Sept. 10 at a farewell party and presentation by a number of her friends.

• • •

The weather remained fine with temperatures high above average for the season during last week. All cutting is drawing to a close, and threshing started in the north on Monday. A break in the weather occurred Tuesday, bringing grey, lowering skies accompanied by a chill north-east wind, which turned to rain in the early hours Wednesday

Rebuild Millet Highway Unit

Hard surfacing of the Edmonton-Millet section of the Edmonton-Calgary highway has been completed, according to Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works. This is a 30 mile stretch.

The minister said that arrangements had been all but completed to rebuild the Millet-Wetaskiwin section of highway, a distance of 12 miles.

Arrangements also have been completed to finish the Styal-Carrot Creek section, which was left unfinished last year. Two railway crossings will be eliminated.

The Canada Year Book

The publication of the 1937 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up to date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.,—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion.

This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout, and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The operations of the Bank of Canada are now established in the financial system of the country, and it has therefore been considered advisable this year to recast the chapter on Currency and Banking. Adjustments will, no doubt, be necessary from time to time but it is felt that the main features of the new outline will serve for some time to come. A special article on "The Bank of Canada and its Relationship to the Canadian Financial System" appears at pages 881 to 885. This should contribute to a clear understanding of the position and functions of the Bank on the part of the general public.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona-fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

"The low wheat yields in the west of recent years have been caused almost as much by loss of fibre and depletion of soil fertility as by lack of rainfall!"

This startling statement is widely believed, I find, by people in Eastern Canada. If it is true then the future for the west is bleak indeed.

But what do the actual records reveal?

The average longtime wheat yield per acre for the whole west is 16.4 bushels, but the four comparatively recent years—1925 to 1936—averaged annually 20.1 bushels to the acre, a higher yield for any four years in the history of the west, excepting for one period from 1901 to 1904, when it was 21 bushels.

Fields and districts that have been cropped for 50 or 60 years—some in the drought area—are this year giving fine yields. On the other hand, in very early days, quite low yields were at times registered.

Records tell us further that, excepting in rust years, low yields always come with low rainfall, and high yields with good rainfall.

Rainfall then still governs the yield, and soil fertility is of much less importance.

Give the prairies again good rains, and the fields will again produce good crops.

Following factors have tended to raise price:—Growing fears of war in world. Rains lower quality of grain in north-west Europe. Rains threaten damage to crops in eastern Russia; harvesting progresses slowly. U.S. Department of Agriculture reduces corn, wheat, barley, and flax estimates. Increase in British malting barley requirements.

The Following factors have tended to lower price:—Danubian wheat quality good. Russia makes substantial wheat shipments of superior quality. Long milling, and use of substitutes in Europe curtail imports. General rains benefit Indian native food crops and help spring seeding. Manchurian soy bean crop above last year. Large Mediterranean Basin olive oil production.

Storing Moisture

The main reason for summer-fallowing land in this country is to store moisture. By this method two years' moisture is made available for the crop. Fallow land is cultivated to prevent weeds growing and absorbing the moisture. Weeds take a heavy toll of moisture if allowed to grow on summer fallow or competing with growing crops. Every weed means a reduction of crop yield because grains can utilize all the moisture in the land. During the growing season each year, deep beneath the ground, constant warfare is waging between the root systems of grain and weeds. The wild mustard plant has a root system of around 4,000 linear inches, as against 2,000 for Marquis wheat. Hannchen barley has a root system of 4,674 linear inches. This extensive root system shows why barley is more successful than wheat in combating weeds.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



THE HEART

The heart is a most important organ which acts as a pump, and thus keeps blood moving throughout the body. Any unusual condition of one part or organ of the human body may result in the upset of other organs, such as the heart, with perhaps some permanent damage.

Pain in the region of the heart does not always mean heart disease. It may be due to some heart condition, but it is much more frequently caused by some condition of the stomach, such as improper digestion of food. Usually the first symptom of the heart's being below par is shortness of breath on slight exertion.

In old age, it is not unusual to find that the heart is not doing its work as well as it did. This is part of the general wearing out of the tissues, and means that life must be so regulated that neither at work nor at play is the heart given more to do than it can accomplish without exhaustion. Persons, young or old, who have a weakened or damaged heart, can live long lives of usefulness, providing they avoid doing such things as heavy lifting, which throw a sudden strain on the heart. They must also avoid those activities which cause shortness of breath or pain, always stopping immediately to rest when symptoms appear. Exercise in the form of work or play which does not cause symptoms is usually of benefit.

The most common cause of heart disease in young people is infection. The germs which settle down in diseased tonsils, adenoids and teeth very often travel around the body and they may, and very frequently do attack the heart. The heart may also suffer from the germs and the poisons produced by the germs in such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever and influenza. Damage to the heart is a comparatively common result of acute rheumatism. Syphilis is also an infection which is very liable to attack the heart and blood vessels. The removal of infected parts, such as diseased tonsils, and the avoidance of infection are the basis of the prevention of heart disease.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Reduced Rail Fares For Thanksgiving Week-End

Special low rail fares will be in effect between all stations in Canada for the Thanksgiving Day long week end, according to an announcement by R. Creelman, passenger traffic manager, Canadian National Railways. Tickets at the low rate of single fare and one-quarter for the round trip will be on sale from Friday noon, October 8, until 2 p.m. Monday, October 11. If there is no train service on Friday afternoon, tickets will be sold for the Friday morning train. All tickets will be good to return leaving destination up to mid night of Tuesday, Oct. 12

These low fare tickets will be honored in all classes of accommodation and, as Thanksgiving week-end will be the last long week-end holiday before the Christmas vacation, the railway is looking forward to a large volume of traffic between local points

Eleven-Year-Old Boy on 5,500-Mile Journey

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 17.—Eleven-year old Adolf Schell, of this city, isn't the least bit worried over the fact that he is now on the first leg of a 5,500 mile rail and ocean journey and will make the entire trip alone. The young lad waved a cheery goodbye to his parents as the Canadian National's Continental Limited pulled out and his long journey to Arad, Roumania, to see his grandparents, commenced.

Adolf said he wasn't afraid of travelling alone and would be glad to see his grandparents. He brightened up to a pop-eyed smile when it was mentioned to him that almost every child travelling alone usually reaches his journey's end loaded down with candy and sweets bought by fellow passengers. The idea appeared to have great possibilities.

Adolf was born in Roumania but came to Canada as a baby. He will remain in Roumania about a year before returning home.

Demand Lower Gasoline Costs

Movement is developing in this province to bring about lower gasoline prices, according to officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

Recently the oil companies announced a reduction of one cent per gallon in gasoline prices.

For some time there have been suggestions in motor club and other quarters that strong demands should be made for lower gasoline taxes.

Low cost gasoline has been a major factor in expanding automobile ownership among families in the United States with modest incomes.

A recent survey showed that more automobiles are owned by Americans earning $25.00 a week than are owned by motorists in all income classes in the balance of the world.

In the United States prices of gasoline have declined and now stand at only about half of the post-war period. Taxes, however, have advanced enormously, and motorists pay an average of about 40 per cent of the retail price of gasoline in state and federal taxes.

It is also a fact that lower gasoline prices form a stronger inducement in developing the tourist trade.

For More Than Thirty Years

For more than thirty years this farmers' company has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

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Model 623

Six tubes, long and short-wave, Magna Dial for *easier* short wave tuning. High selectivity and improved noise-free sensitivity.

For further particulars, literature, the name of your nearest dealer, write

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Radio and Electrical Supplies of all kinds

For Health and Vitality . . .

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